UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1312
18 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 18 November 1994 from the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, addressed to you, and a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Willy Claes, Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I would request your kind assistance in distributing this letter and its annexes as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Letter dated 18 November 1994 from the President of the Republic of Croatia to the President of the Security Council

Forces of the rebel Serbs have been attacking Bosnia and Herzegovina from the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia. These attacks include air strikes from Udbina Airfield, artillery barrages, and cross-border attacks by rebel Serb ground troops. The Republic of Croatia urgently requests assistance from the United Nations in ending these attacks. Specifically, the Government of Croatia requests air strikes on the attacking forces.

(Signed) Franjo TUDJMAN
President of the Republic
of Croatia

Annex II

Letter dated 18 November 1994 from the President of the Republic of Croatia to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

In order to end the attacks on Bosnia and Herzegovina from Croatian soil by rebel Serbs in the United Nations Protected Areas, the Republic of Croatia approves NATO air strikes against targets in the United Nations Protected Areas that are being used for these attacks. For a period of one week, beginning at 2000 hours (GMT) on 18 November 1994, the Republic of Croatia also approves the NATO proposal for close air support for UNPROFOR in sector A-1 of the restricted operating zone, as presented by Ambassador Galbraith.

The Republic of Croatia is prepared to negotiate with NATO for close air support on a longer-term basis in a way that is not disruptive to our civil aviation. We are granting temporary approval of the NATO request in order to enable NATO to address the immediate threat posed by recent and ongoing attacks from the United Nations Protected Areas into Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Franjo TUDJMAN
President of the Republic
of Croatia

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1313
18 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 9 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/667-S/1994/1279) outlining his Government's support for the Security Council increasing its reliance on public debate.

New Zealand supports this objective. Indeed, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand, Mr. Don McKinnon, in his statement to the General Assembly on 27 September 1994 proposed that when disputes are first placed before the Security Council, they should be the subject of an open debate. He said, inter alia:

> "I believe the Council should give affected States an adequate hearing before addressing the problem behind closed doors. New Zealand's experience on the Security Council suggests the investment in openness that would be achieved by developing a practice of collectively hearing directly from the parties involved would be worthwhile."

My delegation looks forward to further discussion of this issue in the Security Council at an early date.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Colin R. KEATING
Permanent Representative

94-45674 (E) 181194 211194

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/678
S/1994/1314
18 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 99
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 17 October 1994, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 99, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 17 October 1994 from the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to respond to the speech made by the Greek Cypriot representative at the meeting of the Third Committee held on 10 November 1994, under agenda item 99 entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions" as well as "the right of reply" that Mr. Shambos used, apparently in defence of his and his administration's title.

It must be said that the Greek Cypriot administration has a lot to be defensive about regarding its title as the so-called "Government of Cyprus", since this is really a usurped title acquired by armed force and political deception way back in 1963, when the conditions of the cold war permitted the Greek Cypriots to get away with such political robbery. The fact that the world has since tolerated the status quo in Cyprus, that is, the continued occupation of the seat of government by the Greek Cypriot usurper regime, does not make its claim to be the Government of the whole of the island any more legal, moral or legitimate, since the Turkish Cypriot people, an equal party in the bi-national body politic of Cyprus since 1960, has never given its consent to such claim.

However, the political cost of maintaining the status quo in Cyprus, by treating the Greek Cypriot side as if it were the Government of the whole island, has unfortunately been the perpetuation of the Cyprus conflict. It has aborted all efforts to find a just and viable solution and provided the other side with an arbitrary and unfair advantage on a global platform, which it has used as a launching pad for vicious political attacks and an expansive disinformation campaign against its former partner, the Turkish Cypriots, dividing the island even further. Mr. Shambos' interventions on the above occasion are yet another manifestation of this ill-conceived campaign, which continues unabated.

I will not go into detail in refuting the substance of the Greek Cypriot representative's original speech, since such baseless rhetoric has been repeatedly refuted on similar occasions before, notably in my letter addressed to Your Excellency dated 29 November 1993 (A/C.3/48/23 dated 1 December 1993). Suffice it to recall that, in that letter, irrefutable evidence is presented as to who invaded and occupied Cyprus between 1963 and 1974, creating 30,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees, untold devastation and suffering to the Turkish Cypriots and causing the present division.

I would, however, like to dwell on a recent new dimension of the Greek Cypriot side's habitual inclination to distort the truth, which the Greek Cypriot representative has again practised in his "right of reply", a right which I, as his counterpart, can only exercise in writing, owing to the usurpation and continued occupation of the seat of Cyprus at the United Nations by the Greek Cypriot side.

In a desperate attempt to justify its illegal monopolization of the title of "the Government of Cyprus", the Greek Cypriot side has been spreading the baseless propaganda that what happened in 1963 was that the Turkish Cypriots rebelled against the Government and withdrew from it "under instructions from Ankara" as part of its "partitionist plans".

The clearest evidence against such absurdity can be found in the international news media of the time, as well as in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General. One example from each should suffice to illustrate the point:

> "The Greek Cypriots claim that many of the Turks had been driven, under the threat of their own leaders, to form large enclaves which are intended to pave the way for a separate and federal state. It is difficult to find evidence in support of this allegation. Their motive seems to be more to protect themselves against sudden attack than a calculated attempt to form a separate state". (Extract from The Daily Telegraph of 19 February 1964)

> "During the afternoon, the Turkish Cypriot members visited the President of the House, who reiterated the substance of the points set forth in paragraph 8 above. He made it plain that, unless agreement was reached on these matters, he would not permit the Turkish Cypriot members to attend the House. Mr. Clerides also stated that the constitutional provisions concerning promulgation of the laws by the President and the Vice-President were no longer applicable. He subsequently stated that in his opinion the Turkish Cypriot members had no legal standing any more in the House." (Security Council document S/6569 dated 29 July 1965, para. 11)

It should be noted here that the person who is mentioned in this paragraph as the "House President" is the same Mr. Clerides who is now the leader of the Greek Cypriot community.

As for the claim that Ankara "had sent ships with arms to the Turkish Cypriots" (General Assembly press release GA/SHC/3251/Corr.1 dated 14 November 1994), I believe that the following extract from a book entitled Democracy at Gunpoint by Mr. Andreas Papandreou, the present Prime Minister of Greece, makes it crystal clear as to which country shipped soldiers, arms and ammunition to Cyprus in the 1960s in violation of the Zurich and London Agreements.

> "A clandestine operation then began on a huge scale of nightly shipments of arms and troops of volunteers who arrived in Cyprus in civilian clothes and then joined their Cypriot units. The process was not completed until the middle of the summer. No less than twenty thousand officers and men, fully equipped, were shipped to Cyprus". (Democracy at Gunpoint, p. 132)

By perpetrating all the above and publicly boasting about it, and then having the audacity to blame others for the very things it has done itself, the Greek Cypriot side has given a new meaning to the term "Byzantine". By such unbecoming behaviour, the Greek Cypriots only reveal how little regard they have for the truth and the international community, let alone their counterparts, the

Turkish Cypriots. I am sure that they will be judged accordingly by history and by the international community.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 99, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/679
S/1994/1315
18 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Application of the Republic of Palau for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 14 November 1994 from the Minister of State of the Republic of Palau to the Secretary-General.

94-45686 (E) 181194 211194

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 November 1994 from the Minister of State of the Republic of Palau to the Secretary-General

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, and with those of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Palau and in my capacity as Minister of State, to request the admission of the Republic of Palau as a Member of the United Nations.

I would accordingly be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly for their consideration.

For this purpose, the following declaration is made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of Palau for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Palau and in my capacity as Minister of State, to declare that the Republic of Palau accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Andres UHERBELAU
Minister of State

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1316
19 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN AND SPANISH

France, Germany, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993,

Recalling also the statement of the President of the Security Council of 13 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/66) and 18 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/69), and reiterating its concern about the deteriorating situation in and around the safe area of Bihac,

Having considered the letter of 18 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1312),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Determining that the situation in the former Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and determined to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993), and, to this end, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the authorization given in paragraph 10 of its resolution 836 (1993) to Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in an around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina referred to in resolution 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 836 (1993) shall apply also to such measures taken in the Republic of Croatia.

94-45810 (E) 191194 21/11/94

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1317
19 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN AND SPANISH

France, Germany, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular its resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993),

Reaffirming the need for a lasting peace settlement to be signed by all the Bosnian parties, and implemented in good faith by them, and condemning the decision by the Bosnian Serb party to refuse to accept the proposed territorial settlement (S/1994/1081),

Reaffirming also the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing special concern about the escalation in recent fighting in the Bihac pocket, including those in, from and around the safe areas, and the flow of refugees and displaced persons resulting from it,

Bearing in mind the importance of facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 10 March 1994 (S/1994/291) and 16 March 1994 (S/1994/300) and of his recommendations concerning the definition and implementation of the concept of safe areas in his report of 9 May 1994 (S/1994/555),

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council of 6 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/14), 30 June 1994 (S/PRST/1994/31), 13 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/66) and 18 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/69),

Reaffirming its previous calls on all parties and others concerned to refrain from any hostile action that could cause further escalation in the fighting, and to achieve urgently a cease-fire in the Bihac area,

Reiterating the importance of maintaining Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre, and noting in this context the positive contribution that agreement between the parties on the demilitarization of Sarajevo could make to this end, to the restoration of normal life in Sarajevo, and to achieving an overall settlement, consistent with the Contact Group peace plan,

Taking note of the communiqué on Bosnia and Herzegovina issued on 30 July 1994 by the Troika of the European Union and the Foreign Ministers of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/1994/916) and, in particular, of their commitment to strengthen the regime of safe areas,

1. Expresses its grave concern over the recent hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Condemns any violation of the international border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demands that all parties and others concerned, and in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, fully respect the border and refrain from hostile acts across it;

3. Expresses its full support for the efforts by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas;

4. Calls upon all the Bosnian parties to respect fully the status and functions of UNPROFOR and to cooperate with it in its efforts to ensure implementation of the Security Council resolutions on safe areas and demands that all parties and others concerned show maximum restraint and put an end to all hostile actions in and around the safe areas in order to ensure that UNPROFOR can carry out its mandate in this regard effectively and safely;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to update his recommendations on modalities of the implementation of the concept of safe areas and to encourage UNPROFOR, in cooperation with the Bosnian parties, to continue their efforts to achieve agreements on strengthening the regimes of safe areas taking into account the specific situation in each case, and recalls its request to the Secretary-General in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 13 November 1994 to report as soon as possible on any further measures to stabilize the situation in and around the safe area of Bihac;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to intensify efforts aimed at reaching agreement with the Bosnian parties on the modalities of demilitarization of Sarajevo, bearing in mind the need for the restoration of normal life to the city and for free access to and from the city by land and air and the free and unimpeded movement of people, goods and services in and around the city in line with its resolution 900 (1994), particularly operative paragraph 2;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution by 1 December 1994;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1318
19 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am writing to you concerning the letter of the Croatian Foreign Minister of 12 November 1994 (S/1994/1286) and of the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations of 11 November 1994 (S/1994/1285), both addressed to you and, upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The false, absurd and malicious allegations contained in the above-mentioned letters represent the latest wave of the anti-Yugoslav campaign aimed at discrediting the widely recognized constructive role of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the process of searching for a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, and the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular.

Such unfounded allegations are a clear example of the Zagreb Government's attempts to undermine ongoing peace efforts and to satisfy its internal propaganda needs in order to shift its own responsibility for the current situation to others.

The absurd charges contained in both letters concerning the alleged involvement of the Yugoslav army in the military activities in the United Nations Protected Areas and in Bosnia and Herzegovina represent a renewed deliberate attempt, inter alia, to disguise the incessant and acknowledged engagement of the Croatian regular army units in Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the very beginning of the civil war, in full view of the international community.

As has been stated in numerous reports of the Secretary-General, the Yugoslav army withdrew from the United Nations Protected Areas in early 1992 in accordance with the Vance plan. In addition, not a single soldier of the Yugoslav army remained in Bosnia and Herzegovina after May 1992. On the other side, the reports of the Secretary-General and the resolutions of the Security Council acknowledge the presence of Croatia's regular army units in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The allegations of the attacks by the Serb forces from the United Nations Protected Areas against the Bihac pocket have been firmly denied by the official representatives of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), General De Lapresle and the spokesman of UNPROFOR sector south based in Knin, A. Roberts, as well as the commander of NATO southern wing, Admiral L. Smith.

General De Lapresle said "... there was no proof Krajina Serbs fought around Bihac ..." and that he was informed by the commander of NATO's southern wing, Admiral L. Smith "... that NATO too had no such evidence ...". An UNPROFOR spokesman said on Tuesday, 15 November 1994, that UNPROFOR monitors in the town of Bihac, 115 km south-west of Banja Luka, and in the town of Velika Kladusa, 40 km north of Bihac, have no information that Krajina Serb troops are within the Bihac pocket.

What lies behind Croatia's allegations of the alleged involvement of the Yugoslav army and the Serbs from the United Nations Protected Areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a thinly veiled attempt to provoke the military intervention of NATO on the Muslim-Croat side.

While the Croatian Government puts forward false accusations on the expulsion of the non-Serb population from the areas under Serb control, it fails to mention that thousands of Serbs from Bihac, Kupres and other areas were expelled in the latest wave of ethnic cleansing during the recent massive offensive launched by the Croat-Muslim forces throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, assisted by the regular Croatian army units. The Croatian representatives also failed to mention that more than 250,000 Serbs left Croatia as a result of the policy of ethnic cleansing, as was reported by the Secretary-General. This policy is still being pursued by the Croatian authorities since approximately 500 Serbs daily leave Croatia.

Furthermore, the Croatian Government closed its borders for 60,000 Muslim refugees from the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia, namely the Velika Kladusa area. Refugees, mostly women and children driven from their homes by the Fifth Muslim Corps, ultimately found shelter among the Serb population in the United Nations Protected Areas. This unprecedented inhumane act of the Croatian Government, which has caused an unfathomable human tragedy, was met with an unacceptably passive reaction by the international community as well as the international media.

Despite repeated warnings by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Srpska to the international community of the imminent large-scale offensive by the Muslim-Croat forces throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, this was ignored and even encouraged by certain countries. However, when the offensive has been largely reversed by the Bosnian Serbs' counterattack, those very same countries, including Croatia, called upon the Security Council and NATO to intervene on the Muslim-Croat side, thus practically becoming a party to the war. Such hypocritical conduct cannot contribute to peace but to further escalation of the war with all unforeseeable consequences.

While it is increasingly being reported in the media and confirmed by high-ranking local and foreign officials that Croatia has been involved in illegal arms deals in violation of the relevant Security Council resolution, the

Croatian authorities have the audacity to put forward unfounded accusations concerning the ineffectiveness of the border blockade between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Srpska despite the fact that the mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have unequivocally confirmed that the border is closed for all goods except for humanitarian supplies. My Government has presented reliable and documented information to this effect on several occasions to the United Nations.

The allegations and unfounded attacks against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia advanced by Croatia tellingly prove that Croatia is not interested in a peaceful solution to the crisis and in normalizing its relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Croatian Minister for Foreign Affairs has already on two occasions failed to return the visit of the Yugoslav Foreign Minister and come to Belgrade to continue the talks. Instead, he has chosen to hold up the process by putting forward new and unacceptable conditions for the normalization of mutual relations.

For its part, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall continue to invest utmost efforts towards a speedy, peaceful, just and lasting solution to all outstanding questions to the benefit of all the peoples of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and stable peace and security in the region as a whole.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1319
19 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

This afternoon, approximately 16.00 central European time, several aircraft originating from Udbina airport in the United Nations Protected Areas of the Republic of Croatia, attacked the town of Cazin. Civilian and industrial districts of the town, with no military objects, were attacked, and at least 15 civilians are reported injured, many of them severely.

The Bosnian defense forces managed to shoot down one of the aircraft.

The attacks took place in close proximity to UNPROFOR positions, and the UNPROFOR command of those forces was able to confirm these attacks and their place of origin.

These attacks are another violation of the international border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, originating from United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-45804 (E) 191194 21/11/94

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1320
20 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 1 to 10 November 1994, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of observation and provocation and in order to drop heat flares.

1 November 1994

Southern region: 151 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Samawah, Basra, Chabaish, Salman, Qurnah, Shanafiyah, the area south of Diwaniyah and Qal'at Sukkar.

- At 1218 hours on 1 November 1994, five hostile formations violated Iraqi airspace to a depth of 15-20 km flying at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes over Qal'at Sukkar.

2 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Shatrah, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

3 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 70 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Artawi, Chabaish, Jalibah and Busayyah.

- At 1310 hours on 3 November 1994, a hostile aircraft dropped 5 heat flares on Fa'idah in Dohuk Governorate.

4 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 76 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Khidr, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Chabaish, Salman and Artawi.

- At 0920 and 1121 hours on 4 November 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over Artawi, Chabaish, Qal'at Sukkar, Shanafiyah, Jalibah, Shatrah, Samawah, Nasiriyah and Jabal Sanam. They left at 1023 and 1235 hours in the direction of Kuwait.

5 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 78 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, the area south of Diwaniyah and Ushbayjah.

- At 0905 and 1125 hours on 5 November 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over Basra, Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, and the area south of Diwaniyah. They left at 1015 and 1240 hours in the direction of Kuwait.

6 November 1994

Northern region: 51 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Chabaish, Busayyah and Suq al-Shuyukh.

- At 0855 and 1110 hours on 6 November 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over southern Iraq. They left at 1006 and 1320 hours in the direction of Kuwait.

7 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 9 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 87 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Artawi, Jalibah, Samawah, Busayyah, Nasiriyah and Shatrah.

- From 0905 hours to 1350 hours, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m over southern Iraq, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0905 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1000 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraq at 1117 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1350 hours.

3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1150 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1225 hours.

8 November 1994

Southern region: 66 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Qurnah, Artawi, the area south of Najaf, the area south of Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Salman and Busayyah.

- On 8 November 1994, two United States TR-1 aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m violated Iraqi airspace over southern Iraq, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0904 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1020 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1108 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1323 hours.

9 November 1994

(a) Northern region: 8 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern area: 62 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Shatrah and Busayyah.

10 November 1994

Southern region: 62 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitudes, centred on Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Chabaish, Samawah and Khidr.

- At 0905 and 1115 hours on 10 November 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m violated Iraqi airspace over southern Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1321
21 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you herewith the fifth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate this as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

94-45910 (E) 211194 221194

Fifth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti
dated 21 November 1994

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Security Council resolution 940 (1994) authorizes "Member States to form a multinational force (MNF) ... to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement". The resolution further requests States members of the multinational force "to report to the Security Council at regular intervals".

2. This is the fifth such report, summarizing multinational force operations in Haiti from 7 to 20 November 1994. It reports the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. The multinational force level now stands at about 10,700, with an additional 823 international police monitors from 20 nations. The two-week period from 7 to 20 November was characterized by a further increase in security and stability in Haiti. There were no incidents of violence directed against the multinational force or advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), and no incidents in which forces of the multinational force had to fire their weapons in self-defence.

4. Isolated incidents of violence among Haitians continued, including an armed robbery against three employees of the American Embassy, two of whom were killed, and the death of the Deputy Mayor of Cap-Haïtien. Tropical storm "Gordon" resulted in many Haitian deaths. Forces of the multinational force are assisting with emergency actions and clean-up.

5. Bangladeshi, Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Guatemalan forces have assumed security missions at Port-au-Prince International Airport, Fort Dimanche, Camp D'Application and the ports in both Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien. The relief of the United States forces at these sites, the transfer of logistics missions to Brown and Root contractors, the completion of engineering tasks and the overall security environment have facilitated the redeployment of over 4,000 United States forces from Haiti. Haitian acceptance of the Interim Public Security Force (IPSF) is gaining momentum as steps towards the professionalization of that organization are taken.

6. The multinational force continues to conduct patrolling and presence operations in accordance with multinational force objectives to maintain a safe and secure environment not only in Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien but also throughout the countryside. The multinational force command has employed a new technique in reaching remote areas. From the sea south of Haiti, United States

Special Forces teams deployed by Coast Guard cutter into various towns and villages that were inaccessible by ground vehicle.

7. Presence operations of the multinational force in outlying areas continue to foster stability in the remote towns and border sites in Haiti. Each mission coordinates with and complements the Special Forces mission. Seven such operations have been completed during the past two weeks, in Les Cayes, Isle de la Gonaive, St. Marc, Gonaives, Belle Anse, Belladere, and Port de Paix. These missions provide not only a show of force, but also security for the insertion of international police monitors throughout the area of operations. These multinational force presence operations reduced the need for Special Forces teams in some remote areas and border towns. Another six missions are scheduled during the next two weeks.

8. Multinational-force weapons control and reduction efforts continue. When provided with credible intelligence, the multinational force continues to conduct raids to confiscate weapons caches. To date, about 14,500 weapons have either been bought through the weapons buy-back programme, or confiscated.

9. During the past two weeks significant progress was made on the new Haitian Interim Public Security Force. The Force has expanded into three new outlying areas: Saint Marc, Gonaives, and Port de Paix. On 5 November, the International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Programme (ICITAP) conducted the first graduation ceremony for 710 students from its six-day transition course. President Aristide attended the ceremony and made an address. Also on 5 November, the multinational force conducted a graduation for 46 Cap-Haïtien interim police, who had completed 21 days of police instruction. On 12 November, ICITAP graduated an additional 308 students from the third cycle of the transition course. That cycle included the first students from outside Port-au-Prince. The multinational force assisted in transporting the students to and from the outlying areas.

10. The multinational force publicized information supporting the Interim Public Security Force, disseminating key aspects of President Aristide's graduation address by television, radio, loudspeaker and handbills. The vetting commission continued its work and reached a total of 1,487 members vetted into the IPSF. The Commission also vetted out the first 150 members of the Force armée d'Haïti, who were offered placement in a jobs training programme administered by the International Organization for Migration; however, as of 16 November few members had volunteered to join the programme.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

11. The last two weeks have seen continued improvement in the security environment in Haiti. Both the major population centres and the countryside remain calm and commercial activity continues to increase. Relatively few reports of violence among Haitians, or against the Government of Haiti, have been received. An exception to this is the looting of Ministry of Education buildings by several hundred students due to what they believed were Government improprieties in grading their exams.

12. Beyond fostering a stable and secure environment, the multinational force continues to assist the Government of Haiti in restoring functional, democratic governance throughout the country. For example, multinational force civil affairs experts in government, education, finance and logistics are advising Haitian ministries as the Haitian Government seeks to restore Government services and work towards parliamentary and local elections in early 1995. The swearing-in of Prime Minister Michel and his cabinet on 9 November was an important milestone.

13. The multinational force also assisted in several other projects designed to support the return of stability to Haiti: the delivery of school supplies throughout Haiti; the development of a civilian populace plan in order to enable employers located in the light-industry complex to reopen their businesses; training for Port-au-Prince International Airport firefighting teams; combined multinational force/Force armée d'Haïti civic action projects from 8 to 11 November at various schools in Port-au-Prince; and a project to update maps. The multinational force also continues to work closely with the UNMIH advance team.

IV. CONCLUSION

14. In sum, the multinational force continues to make progress towards the goals identified in resolution 940 (1994). The situation in Haiti continues to improve steadily as we approach the transition to UNMIH.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1322
21 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 940 (1994)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, in which the Council requested me to report on the implementation of that resolution at 60-day intervals starting from the date of deployment of the multinational force.

2. It will be recalled that, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the same resolution, I submitted to the Security Council on 18 October 1994 a report (S/1994/1180) on the activities of the advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH). That report also covered many of the issues relating to the implementation of the resolution.

3. The Security Council is also aware that, in accordance with paragraph 13 of the same resolution, the United States of America has regularly reported to it on the activities of the multinational force (S/1994/1107 of 28 September 1994, S/1994/1148 of 10 October 1994, S/1994/1208 of 24 October 1994 and S/1994/1258 of 7 November 1994).

II. RETURN OF PRESIDENT ARISTIDE

4. Following the deployment of the multinational force, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide returned to Haiti on 15 October 1994. On the same day, the Security Council, as had been envisaged in paragraph 17 of resolution 940 (1994), adopted resolution 948 (1994), effectively lifting all measures imposed against Haiti pursuant to resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994.

5. On 25 October, President Aristide designated Mr. Smarck Michel the new Prime Minister. His appointment was ratified by both Chambers of the Parliament on 4 November and his platform was approved unanimously in the Senate on 6 November and by an overwhelming majority in the Chamber of Deputies on 7 November. The new Government took office on 8 November.

III. VISITS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

6. From 23 to 29 October 1994, my Special Representative, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, accompanied by my Military Adviser, Major General Maurice Baril, and a small team drawn from the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat, visited Haiti. During his stay there, my Special Representative met twice with President Aristide and a number of Haitian officials representing the Constitutional Government and the High Command of the Haitian Armed Forces. Mr. Brahimi also held meetings with the command of the multinational force, the Commissioner of the international police monitors and the representative of the International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Programme, which is currently in charge of training the Haitian police. Contacts were made with a wide range of representatives of the Haitian political, social, economic and religious circles, as well as non-governmental, human rights and popular organizations. Finally, Mr. Brahimi met with the Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti accredited in Port-au-Prince. During discussions, consideration was given to the situation on the ground, the operation of the multinational force and conditions for the transition from the multinational force to UNMIH.

7. I myself paid a brief visit to Haiti on 15 November 1994 accompanied by my Special Representative, Assistant Secretary-General Rosario Green, and the Military Adviser, General Baril. I and my delegation were welcomed by President Aristide at the Presidential Palace, where the President and I met tête-à-tête. We were then joined by members of our delegations for an enlarged meeting. Our discussions dealt with national reconciliation, the reinforcement of democratic institutions and the revitalization of the Haitian economy, as well as the forthcoming legislative and local elections. Other topics included the future police force, the restructuring of the army and the reform of the judicial system. I assured President Aristide that the United Nations, in collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS), would continue to assist Haiti on the road to national reconciliation, political stability and reconstruction. I also met with staff members of the United Nations, heads of United Nations agencies in Haiti and with senior personnel of UNMIH and the joint United Nations/Organization of American States International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH).

8. Just before my visit, tropical storm "Gordon" had struck Haiti, in particular the metropolitan region of Port-au-Prince and the south and south-east regions of the country. The storm caused more than 400 deaths and affected 55,000 families, of which 15,000 were left without shelter. United Nations agencies in Haiti have pooled their special emergency resources and have at their disposal some US$ 300,000 to aid victims. The Government of Haiti has convened a special task force chaired by the Minister for Agriculture with assistance from the Ministries of Public Works and Social Affairs. The task force includes non-governmental organizations and donors. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat representative will provide its secretariat. At the request of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Haiti, a special team from the Department of

Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat will be deployed to Haiti to help in the relief effort.

IV. PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF UNMIH

9. As stated in my report of 18 October 1994 (S/1994/1180), the UNMIH advance team has established close coordination with the multinational force and continues to carry out its tasks of monitoring the operations of the force and preparing for UNMIH deployment under the provisions of resolution 940 (1994). The present strength of the advance team is 51 military, police and administrative personnel.

10. The advance team has reported that the multinational force continues to operate smoothly towards achieving its objectives under resolution 940 (1994), with few incidents and with evident widespread acceptance by the Haitian population. As the multinational force has expanded its deployment, the military observers of the UNMIH advance team have also enjoyed greater freedom of movement. No acts of intimidation or violence against the United Nations or other international presence have been reported. However, isolated incidents against Haitians have occurred, particularly in the provinces. Most of these incidents are said to be of a criminal nature.

11. The military and police personnel of the advance team have also been engaged in on-site planning for the transition from the multinational force to UNMIH. The administrative staff have made progress in assessing requirements for equipment and personnel for UNMIH. I have instructed that a technical team of administrative and logistic specialists be dispatched to Haiti in order to work with the advance team in establishing the operational and logistical plans for the deployment of the Mission.

12. Meanwhile, consultations with Governments have been actively pursued at Headquarters aimed at securing contributions of military and civilian police personnel to UNMIH and I intend to submit to the Security Council my recommendations in this regard shortly.

13. The salient issues that would need to be addressed in order to assure a smooth transition from the multinational force to UNMIH, such as training the Haitian police, a timetable of forthcoming legislative elections and the establishment of a secure and stable environment, continue to be the subject of discussions held in Port-au-Prince, Washington and New York between the United Nations Secretariat, the Government of Haiti, the Government of the United States of America and other interested parties.

14. Of particular concern is the creation of the new Haitian police. While training of the interim Haitian police has commenced, time will be required for this interim police force to reach the strength necessary to enforce law and order effectively so that UNMIH could assist the democratic government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with sustaining the secure and stable environment which is to be established during the operation of the multinational force.

15. On 28 October 1994, President Aristide ordered the dismissal of the rural police agents, the so-called "section chiefs", who had been illegally reintegrated into the Army. The High Command of the Armed Forces of Haiti announced on 3 November 1994 that the activities of the section chiefs had ended. The commanders of the departments had been instructed to recover their weapons, ammunitions and public assets without delay. In order to restore institutional and legal structures at the commune level, the Haitian Parliament would have to approve a law on local government.

16. In paragraph 10 of resolution 940 (1994), the Security Council requested that UNMIH assist the legitimate constitutional authorities of Haiti in establishing an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair legislative elections, to be monitored, when requested by those authorities, by the United Nations in cooperation with OAS. Accordingly, I dispatched on 26 October 1994 a United Nations electoral team to Haiti to evaluate possibilities for such assistance. The head of the Electoral Unit of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat, Mr. Horacio Boneo, visited Haiti again on 9 and 10 November 1994.

V. HUMAN RIGHTS

17. In its resolution 940 (1994), the Security Council expressed grave concern over the expulsion on 12 July 1994 by the Haitian de facto regime of members of MICIVIH. In coordination with the Secretary-General of OAS, I have decided to redeploy the core group of MICIVIH which had been temporarily evacuated to the Dominican Republic. The first group of about 20 observers has already returned to Haiti. The strength of this group will shortly be increased to 50 personnel. I am planning to recommend to the General Assembly, again in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAS, an expansion of the present mandate of MICIVIH and a further increase in its staff to some 230 observers, about half of whom would come from the United Nations. The General Assembly is scheduled to consider this matter on 28 November 1994.

VI. ECONOMIC RECOVERY

18. Finally, in accordance with resolution 940 (1994) in which the Security Council reiterated the commitment of the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti, a team from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs visited Haiti from 25 September 1994 in order to establish a comprehensive list of critical emergency needs. This effort was conducted in coordination with UNDP, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. Additionally, a survey team of 35 members travelled to Port-au-Prince on 4 November with a view to updating the Emergency Economic Recovery Programme to Haiti. This team is led by the Inter-American Development Bank and includes representatives of UNDP, other United Nations agencies, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and my Special Representative's Economic Adviser.

VII. RECOMMENDATION

19. The head of the UNMIH advance team has recommended that the strength of the team, including United Nations military and police observers and military planners, should be increased in order to further facilitate planning of UNMIH, identification of conditions required for the transition and, most important, preparation for the actual transition. To accomplish these tasks, a substantial expansion of the advance team is required. The Security Council is accordingly recommended to authorize expansion of the advance team up to 500 members to allow it to be progressively strengthened so that it is fully prepared to enter the transition period when UNMIH takes over responsibilities from the multinational force.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1323
21 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its staff for ensuring the successful completion of the electoral process,

1. Welcomes the elections that took place in Mozambique on 27, 28 and 29 October 1994 in accordance with the General Peace Agreement;

2. Welcomes also the statement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1994 (SG/SM/5488) on the results of the elections, declaring them free and fair;

3. Endorses the results of these elections;

4. Calls upon all Mozambican parties to stand by their obligation to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections;

5. Also calls upon all Mozambican parties to continue the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multi-party democracy and the observance of democratic principles which will ensure lasting peace and political stability;

6. Urges all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mozambique;

7. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

94-46017 (E) 211194 221194